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THE Authors of the *Craftsman* have been endeavouring for many Years, to stir up a Faction in the Nation against the Government; but tho' nothing was ever more plain than that this was the only Intention of their Writings, yet whenever they have been charged with it, they have

expressly deny'd they had any such Design, and have often loudly complain'd of every Insinuation of that kind, as a scandalous and malicious Calumny.

Tho' this manner of treating such an Accusation was no great Proof of their Modesty, yet it certainly was a Mark of their Discretion; for what Man in his Wits would not deny what he was conscious to himself he could not defend, and endeavour to re-criminate upon his Accusers, if he was unable to answer their Charge?

BUT the Gentleman that at present writes in the *Craftsman*, having more Sincerity, tho' something less Prudence than his worthy Predecessors, has very fairly departed from this sound and wholesome Maxim, which had upon many Occasions been of such excellent Service to them, and has ingenuously own'd, that all the Hopes of himself and his Patrons, are wholly founded upon Factions in the Government, which he is pleas'd to stile *Court Factions*, or a *mix'd Administration*; but whatever Terms he may think proper to make use of, they evidently mean the same thing.

He sets out with saying, *That he has been often desir'd to give his Readers a Specimen of Osborn's Writings upon a Subject, which has been much canvass'd by his worthy Successor (meaning the present Mr. Osborn) and himself; I mean, says he, the Advantages of Court Factions; or what may be rather called a mix'd Administration: And then he transcribes a whole Essay of old Osborn's, the Title of which is, Some Advantages may be deducible from Court Factions: But this the Craftsman has not thought fit to mention; but has given us the Essay without the Title, which could be done with no other Intention than to misrepresent the View and Design of that Writer: For there is manifestly a very material Difference, between saying indefinitely the Advantages of Court Factions, as the Craftsman does, and saying only, that some Advantages may be deducible from Court Factions; which is all that Osborn says. By the former manner of Expression, the Reader may be led to believe, that Osborn's Opinion was, that there could be no good Government, but under Ministers of different Views, Sentiments, and Factions, and who were continually thwarting, opposing and caballing against one another; which indeed is the Craftsman's Doctrine, but which never enter'd into the Imagination of Osborn, or any other Man in his Senses: But what Osborn says, in a definite, limited Sense, that some Advantages may be deducible from Court Factions, is certainly very true under some Circumstances, and in some Conjunctions, as when one or two Men in an Administration act a double, false and treacherous Part, and under the Mask of Friendship, attempt to undermine by clandestine Methods and little, low, servile Arts, those that are join'd in Power with them; and at the same time that they mingle in their Counsels, and testify their approbation of their Designs and Conduct, are privately concerning their Ruin; and in order to accomplish their Ends, endeavour underhand to obstruct and defeat all the publick Measures, and to end betray them to the Enemies of the Government. In such a Case as this, and others of the like nature, there will, and must be, Factions at Court, and undoubtedly some Advantages may be deducible from them, as detecting the Perfidy of such Men, and stripping them of that Power which they made so much Use of: But to insinuate, as Mr. D'Anvers does, that all Court Factions are of general Advantage, and essential to the Welfare and Happiness of the People, what I believe was never thought of, till Mr. D'Anvers took it into his Head to advance so new and serious a Doctrine.*

BUT in order to qualify the Harshness of the Expression, what he means by *Court Factions*, he explains to be a *mix'd Administration*, where no one Man

hath an absolute Power of controuling, brow-beating and turning out all his Fellow Servants in Government.

BUT by this Definition of *Court Factions*, he seems to me, not only to contradict the plain and natural Import of the Words, but to explain his own Meaning quite away. First of all (says he) it is a *Court Faction*, that is attended with such Advantages; next it is a *mix'd Administration*, and, lastly, it is an *Administration*, where no Man hath an absolute Power of controuling, brow-beating, and turning out all his Fellow Servants in Government; all of which are quite different Things, and have not the least Relation or Connection whatever to one another.

FOR, first, as to a *Court Faction*, what is meant by that is, where the Ministers and Men in Power are always opposing, contending with, and striving to undermine and ruin each other with their Prince; where each is jealous and distrustful of the other, where each has different Views and Designs, and consequently each is advising and promoting different Schemes and Counsels; where, thro' such a contrariety of Interests, and such Dissention and Enmity among themselves, all their Measures are broke and disconcerted, and the Affairs of the Publick are left in the utmost Perplexity and Confusion, thro' the private Cabals and Intrigues of those that have the Administration of them. This is only what can properly be called a *Court Faction*; and I cannot but say, we are extremely obliged to Mr. D'Anvers for his kind Intentions, in recommending such an Administration as this to the Nation.

IN the next Place, he says it is a *mix'd Administration* that he means; and I must acknowledge there is no great Difference between this and a *Court Faction*; for by a *mix'd Administration* is to be understood, an Administration composed of Persons of different Parties and Interests, which indeed will naturally produce what Mr. D'Anvers takes to be of so much Advantage to the Nation, *Court Factions*; but whatever his Opinion may be of this Matter, I dare venture to say, he will find few of any Party agree with him in it: Woful Experience has long since convinced us of the ill Consequences of such *mix'd Counsels*: Men will never concur in Measures who differ in Principles; they will be continually embroiling and intangling Affairs out of private Views, Prejudice and Animosity to one another; each will endeavour to promote the particular Views and Schemes of his own Party, without considering the Good of the Nation in general; and such a Conduct must necessarily keep alive Dissentions and Factions in the Nation, and can tend to nothing but Discord and Confusion: Not to mention other Instances, this was evidently the Case in the Beginning of the late Queen's Reign; a *mix'd Administration* had then very near been the Ruin of the Nation: Bishop Burnet says upon this Occasion, that the Government was every where going, as it were, out of Joint; that its Nerves and Strength seem'd to be much slacken'd; and indeed they would have been quite unbraced, if Things had long run in the same Channel; and the Administration had been suffered to remain in the Hands of Persons of opposite Principles; for while some of the Ministers were pursuing one Set of Measures, the rest were promoting others of a quite different Nature, and they acted in all Respects in direct Contradiction to one another: But as soon as this motley Ministry was changed, and Men of the same Principles and Views were taken into Power, there was soon such an uniformity and consistency in the Administration of Affairs, that the Nation was rais'd to a greater Pitch of Glory than it had ever known before.

BUT it seems at last, that it is neither a *Court Faction* nor a *mix'd Administration*, that Mr. D'Anvers would have, but an *Administration* where no one Man hath an absolute Power of controuling, brow-beating, and turning out all his Fellow Servants in Government.

IF this is then, after all, the Ministry to Mr. D'Anvers's Mind, I can't imagine what Reason he has to quarrel with the present, for I think no Ministry could ever suit him better, or fall in more part with his Description; for there is no one Man in it, that ever I heard of, who has an absolute Power, or any Power at all of controuling, brow-beating, or turning out any of his Fellow Servants in Government, nor any

one Man in it, who assumes to himself, or pretends in the least to any such Power, but every one acts within the Province assigned him, according to the different Nature of his Employment; I dare say, none of the present Ministers ever complain'd to Mr. D'Anvers of such an absolute Power of brow-beating, controuling, and turning out, as he has taken it into his Head to say there is, and as to any one of his own Patrons, who may have formerly been in the Ministry, I always understood from their own repeated Declarations, that they were above being either controuled, brow-beat, or turn'd out by any of their Fellow Servants in the Government; but when their Virtue and publick Spirit would not permit them to serve any longer, they resign'd; and therefore I wonder where Mr. D'Anvers could pick up his Intelligence.

Edinburgh, Dec. 9. Yesterday was brought in here and committed to the Tolbooth by Warrant of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, John Break M^r Alister vic Conoghie vic Niel alias Kennedy, and Agnus Bain M^r Alister vic Onoich vic M^r Niel, both Soldiers in Capt. Campbell of Carick's Independent Company of the Highland Watch, for the Crimes of Thefts and Depredations, &c.

Last Tuesday the Lord Newhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, was suddenly taken ill as he was reporting a Cause to the Bench, and was carried Home in a Chair; his Lordship still continues indisposed, to the great Grief of all that know him, being a Gentleman possess'd of the best of Characters.

Basingstoke, Dec. 9. This Day was interred in our Church Yard Dame Box, a zealous Woman for the Church: When Dr. Sacheverell was cleared from his Troubles, she clothed herself in White, and kept the same Cloaths by her and was buried in 'em. During the Doctor's Life, she constantly went to London once a Year, and carried with her a Dozen Larks as a Present to that High-flying Priest. Her Corpse was adorned with Oaken Boughs in Memory of King Charles II.

Northampton, Dec. 13. On Monday last died here in the 67th Year of his Age, John Rushworth, of this Town, Gentleman, well known to the World by his Practice in Surgery. He was educated under Mr. Francis Knowles, one of the greatest Surgeons in his Time; and after some Years spent in London, and in the Navy, settled in this (his Native) Country, where for near Forty Years he gave daily Proofs of a good Judgment, and a good Will towards all Men. His Opinion on the Case of his late intimate Friend Dr. Keil, and his Discovery of the Use of the Bark in Mortifications, will be lasting Monuments of the former; while the latter will be perpetuated by the Infirmary now erecting in several Counties, according to his Proposal, towards which he was always ready to contribute.

L O N D O N.

Last Tuesday the Coroner's Jury sat on the Body of Mr. Charles Hall, late of Peckham, who on Saturday last was found drown'd near the Custom-House, and brought in their Verdict, Accidental Death. He was about 27 Years of Age, had been Steward to a Gentleman of Distinction, under whom he had got a small Estate, and was going to set up an Inn at Marlborough. Before this Accident happened, he was seen to have 15 Guineas in his Pocket, a Watch, and some Silver; the Waterman who first found and took him into his Boat, rifled his Pockets of his Money, Shoe and Knee Buckles, &c. before he carried him on Shoar: The Waterman says that he had only a Watch, a Gold Ring, and three Shillings in his Pocket, which he refuses to deliver up to his Relations; but we hear that he will be sued for the same, as also for the 15 Guineas: He died a Bachelor, and has left about 1000 l. to a Brother-in-Law; and last Tuesday Night his Corpse was interred in a very pompous Manner in St. Dunstan's Church-yard in the East.

Yesterday

Yesterday the Countess of Portland, the Lady Egerton, Wife to the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and several other Persons of Distinction, arrived in Town from the Bath.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Countess of Thanet lay very ill at the Earl's House in Grosvenor's Square.

Last Week the Rev. Mr. Smith, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hume, and Rector of Whitwell in the County of Derby and Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, was inducted into the Vicarage of Hough in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

Last Monday William Brown, of Sprouston Hall in the County of York, Esq; was married to Miss Habella Simpson of York, a Lady of great Beauty and fine Accomplishments, with an ample Fortune.

To-morrow the Lord Mayor and Aldermen will wait on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at St. James's, with the Freedom of the City of London in a Gold Box of 200 l. Value.

Count Joseph Kinski, Privy Counsellor to the Emperor, Chamberlain of his Household, and Brother to his Excellency Count Philip Kinski, who resided here some Years with the Character of his Imperial Majesty's Minister, &c. is daily expected from Vienna, he being appointed his Imperial Majesty's Ambassador to this Court, in the Room of his Brother who is re-called Home.

Robert Trevor, Esq; Secretary of his Majesty's Extraordinary Embassy to the States General of the United Provinces, is to have the Care of his Majesty's Affairs at the Hague, in the Absence of his Excellency Horatio Walpole, Esq;

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149. India 178. South Sea 99 7-8ths. Old Annuity 112 New ditto, 111 3-4ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. 105 1-half. Emperor's Loan 118 1-half. Royal Assurance 111. London Assurance 14 3-8ths. African 150. India Bonds 61. 4 s. to 5 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 61. 1 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 21. 19 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. 1 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 3 to 4 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 8 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 116.

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